Murder Will Out:

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KING'S LETTER,

JUSTIFYING THE

MARQUESS of *ANTRIM*,

And declaring, That what he did in the *Iriſh Rebellion*, was by Direction from his Royal *Father* and *Mother*, and for the Service of the Crown.

Be aſtoniſhed, O ye Heavens, at this, and be ye horribly afraid, be ye very deſolate, ſaith the Lord, Jer. 2. 12.

For there is nothing covered that ſhall not be revealed, nor any thing hid which ſhall not be known, or *come abroad,* Mat. 10. 26.

London, Printed 1698.

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IRELAND, Aug. 22d. 1663.

Ever Honoured Sir,

LAST *Thurſday* we came to Tryal with my Lord Marqueſs of *Antrim*, but according to my Fears (which you always ſurmiſed to be in vain) he was by the King's Extraordinary, and Peremptory *LETTER of Favour*, reſtored to his Eſtate, as an *Innocent Papiſt*. We proved Eight Qualifications in the *Act of Settlement* againſt him, the leaſt of which made him uncapable of being reſtored as *Innocent*. We proved,

1. *That he was to have a hand in ſurprizing the Caſtle of* Dublin, *in the Year*, 1641.

2. *That he was of the Rebels party before the* 15th. *of* September, 1643. *which we made appear by his hourly and frequent intercourſe with* Renny O Moore, *and many others; being himſelf the moſt notorious of the ſaid Rebels.*

3. *That he entred into the Roman Catholick Confederacy before the Peace in* 1643.

4. *That he conſtantly adheard to the* Nunctio's *Party, in oppoſition to His Majeſty's Authority.*

5. *That he ſat from time to time in the Supream Council of* Kilkenny.

6. *That he ſigned that execrable Oath of Aſſociation.*

7. *That he was Commiſſionated, and acted as Lieutenant General, from the ſaid Aſſembly at* Kilkenny.

8. *That he declared by ſeveral Letters of his own Penning, himſelf in Conjunction with* Owen Ro Oneale, *and a conſtant Oppoſer to the ſeveral Peaces, made by the Lord Leiutenant with the* Iriſh.

We were ſeven Hours by the Clock in proving our Evidence againſt him, but at laſt the King's Letter being opened, and read in Court, *Rainsford*, one of the Commiſſioners, to us, *That the King's Letter on his behalf was Evidence without Exception*, and thereupon declared him to be an *Innocent Papiſt*.

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This Cauſe (Sir) hath (though many Reflections have paſſed upon the Commiſſioners before) more ſtartled the judgments of all Men, than all the Tryals ſince the beginning of their ſitting ; and it is very ſtrange and wonderful to all of the *Long Robe*, that the King ſhould give ſuch a Letter, having diveſted himſelf of that Authority, and repoſed the Truſt in the Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe : And likewiſe it is admired, that the Commiſſioners having taken ſolmn Oaths, *To execute nothing but according to, and in purſuance of the Act of Settlement*, ſhould, barely upon His Majeſty's Letter, declare the Marquels *Innocent*.

To be ſhort, there never was ſo great a Rebel, that had ſo much favour from ſo good a King: And it is very evident to me, though young, and ſcarce yet brought upon the Stage, that the conſequence of theſe things will be very bad; and if God of his extraordinary Mercy do not prevent it, War, and (if poſſible) greater Judgments, cannot be far from us ; where Vice is Patroniz'd, and *Antrim*, a Rebel upon Record, and ſo lately and clearly proved one, ſhould have no other colour for his Actions but the King's own Letter ; which takes all Imputations from *Antrim*, and lays them totally upon his own Father.

Sir, I ſhall by the next, if poſſible, ſend you over one of our Briefs againſt my Lord, by ſome Friend : It's too large for a Pacquet, it being no leſs in bulk than a Book of Martyrs. I have no more at preſent, but refer you to the King's Letter, hereto annexed.

CHARLES R.

RIght Truſty and well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *&c.* We greet you well. How far We have been from interpoſing on the behalf of any of Our *Iriſh* Subjects, who by their miſcarriages in the late Rebellion in that Kingdom of *Ireland*, had made themſelves unworthy of Our Grace and Protection, is notorious to all Men, and We were ſo jealous in that particular, that

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ſhortly after Our return into this Our Kingdom, when the Marqueſs of *Antrim* came thither to preſent his duty to Us, upon the Information We received from thoſe Perſons who then attended Us, by a Deputation from Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, or from thoſe who at that time owned our Authority there, that the Marqueſs of *Antrim* had ſo miſ-behaved himſelf towards Us, and Our late Royal Father of Bleſſed Memory, that he was in no degree worthy of the leaſt Countenance from Us, and that they had manifeſt and unqueſtionable Evidence of ſuch his Guilt. Whereupon We refuſed to admit the ſaid Marqueſs ſo much as into Our Preſence, but on the contrary committed him Priſoner to our Tower of *London*; where after he had continued ſeveral Months under a ſtrict reſtraint, upon the continued Information of the ſaid Perſons, We ſent him into *Ireland*, without interpoſing the leaſt on his behalf, but left him to undergo ſuch a Tryal and Puniſhment, as by the Juſtice of that Our Kingdom ſhould be found due to his Crime, expecting ſtill that ſome heinous Matter would be objected and proved againſt him, to make him uncapable, and to deprive him of that Favour and Protection from Us, which we knew his former Actions and Services had merited. After many Months attendance there, and (We preſume) after ſuch Examinations as were requiſite, he was at laſt diſmiſſed, without any Cenſure, and without any tranſmiſſion of Charge againſt him to Us, and with a Licenſe to tranſport himſelf into this Kingdom. We concluded that it was then time to give him ſome inſtance of Our Favour, and to remember the many Services he had done, and the Sufferings he had undergone, for his Affections and Fidelilty to Our Royal Father, and Our Self; and that it was time to redeem him from thoſe Calamities, which yet do lie as heavy upon him ſince, as before Our happy Return: And thereupon We recommend him to you Our Lieutenant, that you ſhould move Our Council there, for preparing a Bill to

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be tranſmitted to Us, for the Re-inveſting him the ſaid Marqueſs, into the Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate in that Our Kingdom, as had been done in ſome other Caſes. To which Letter, you Our ſaid Lieutenant returned Us anſwer, That you had informed Our Council of that Our Letter, and that you were upon conſideration thereof, unanimouſly of Opinion, that ſuch a Bill ought not to be tranſmitted to Us, the reaſon whereof would forthwith be preſented to Us from Our Council. After which time We received the incloſed Petition from the ſaid Marqueſs, which We referred to the conſiderations and examinations of the Lords of Our Privy Council, whoſe Names are mentioned in that Our Reference, which is annexed to the ſaid Petition, who thereupon met together, and after having heard the Marqueſs of *Antrim*, did not think fit to make any Report to Us, till they might ſee and underſtand the Reaſons which induced you not to tranſmit the Bill We had propoſed, which Letter was not then come to Our Hands: After which time We have received your Letter of the 18*th.* of *March*, together with ſeveral Petitions which had been preſented to you, as well from the Old *Soldiers* and *Adventurers*, as from the Lady *Marchioneſs* of *Antrim*, all which We likewiſe tranſmitted to the Lords *Referees*. Upon a ſecond Petition preſented to Us by the Lord Marqueſs, which is here likewiſe encloſed, commanding Our ſaid *Referees* to take the ſame into their ſerious conſideration, and to hear what the Petitioner had to offer in his own Vindication, and to report the whole matter to Us, which upon a third Petition herein likewiſe incloſed, We required them to be expedite with what ſpeed they could. By which deliberate Proceedings of Ours you cannot but obſerve, that no importunity, how juſt ſoever, could prevail with Us to bring Our Self to a Judgment in this Affair, without very ample Information. Our ſaid *Referees*, after ſeveral Meetings, and peruſal of what hath been offered to them by the ſaid Marqueſs, have reported unto Us, That they have

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ſeen ſeveral Letters, all of them the hand-writing of Our Royal Father to the ſaid Marqueſs, and ſeveral *Inſtructions* concerning his treating and joyning with the *Iriſh*, in order to the King's Service, by reducing to their Obedience, and by drawing ſome Forces from them for the Service of *Scotland*. That beſides the Letters and Orders under His Majeſty's Hand, they have received ſufficient Evidence and Teſtimony of ſeveral private Meſſages and Directions ſent from Our Royal Father, and from Our Royal Mother, with the Privity, and with the Directions of the King, Our Father, by which they are perſuaded, that whatever Intelligence, Correſpondence or Actings, the ſaid Marqueſs had with the Confederate *Iriſh Catholicks*, was directed or allowed by the ſaid *Letters*, *Inſtructions* and *Directions*; and that it manifeſtly appears to them, that the King, our Father, was well pleaſed with what the Marqueſs did, after he had done it, and approved the ſame.

This being the true ſtate of the Marqueſs his Caſe, and there being nothing proved upon the firſt Information againſt him, nor any thing contained againſt him in your Letter of *March* 18. but that you were informed, he had put in his Claim before the Commiſſioners appointed for executing the *Act of Settlement*; and that if his Innocency be ſuch as is alledged, there is no need of tranſmitting ſuch a Bill to Us as is deſired; and that if he be *Nocent*, it conſiſts not with with the Duty which you owe to Us, to tranſmit ſuch a Bill, as if it ſhould paſs into a Law, muſt needs draw a great Prejudice upon ſo many Adventurers and Soldiers, which are, *as is alledged*, to be therein concerned. We have conſidered of the *Petition* of the *Adventurers* and *Soldiers*, which was tranſmitted to Us by You; the Equity of which conſiſts in nothing, but that they have been peaceably in Poſſeſſion for the ſpace of 7 or 8 Years, of thoſe Lands which were formerly the State of the Marqueſs of *Antrim*, and others, who were all engaged in the late *Iriſh Rebellion*; and that they ſhall ſuffer very much and be ruined, if

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thoſe Lands ſhould be taken from them. And We have likewiſe conſidered another Petition from ſeveral Citizens of *London*, near 60 in Number, directed to our Self, wherein they deſire, That the Marqueſs his Eſtate may be made liable to the payment of his juſt Debts, that ſo they may not be ruined in the favour of the preſent Poſſeſſors, who (they ſay) are but a few Citizens and Soldiers, who have diſburſed very ſmall Sums thereon. Upon the whole matter, no Man can think We are leſs engaged by Our Declaration, and by the Act of Settlement, to protect thoſe who are *Innocent*, and who have faithfully endeavoured to ſerve the Crown, how unfortunate ſoever, than to expoſe to Juſtice thoſe who have been really and maliciouſly guilty. And therefore we cannot in Juſtice, but upon the *Petition* of the Marqueſs of *Antrim*, and after the ſerious and ſtrict Inquiſition into his Actions, declare unto you, That We do find him *Innocent* from any Malice or Rebellious Purpoſe againſt the Crown; and that what he did by way of Correſpondence or Compliance with the *Iriſh* Rebels, was in order to the Service of Our Royal Father, and warranted by his Inſtructions, and the Truſt repoſed in him, and that the benefit thereof accrued to the Service of the Crown, and not to the particular advantage and benefit of the Marqueſs. And as We cannot in juſtice deny him this Teſtimony, ſo We require You to tranſmit Our Letter to Our Commiſſioners, that they may know Our Judgments in this Caſe of the Lord of *Antrims*, and proceed accordingly. And ſo We bid you heartily farewel.

Given at Our Court at White-Hall, *July* 10. *in the* 15*th. Year of our Reign*, 1663.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HENRY BENNET.

To Our Right Truſty and Right entirely Well-beloved Couſin and Counſellor, James *Duke of* Ormond, *Our Lieutenant General and General Governour of Our Kingdom of* Ireland; *and to the Lords of Our Council of that Our Kingdom.*

Entred at the Signet-Office, *July* 13. 1663.

King

King *Charles* I. his Order to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for Printing his Declaration concerning Sports on *Sundays*.

CHARLES R.

Canterbury, See that Our *Declaration concerning Recreations on the Lord's Day after Evening Prayer*, be Printed.

The KING'S Majeſties Declaration to His Subjects, concerning Lawful SPORTS to be Uſed.

By the KING.

OUR Dear Father of Bleſſed Memory, in his return from Scotland, coming through Lancaſhire, found that his Subjects were debarred from Lawful Recreations upon Sundays after Evening Prayers ended, and upon Holy Days: And He prudently conſidered, that if theſe times were taken from them, the meaner ſort, who labour hard all the Week, ſhould have no Recreations at all to refreſh their Spirits. And after his return, he farther ſaw that his Loyal Subjects in all other parts of his Kingdom did ſuffer in the ſame kind, though perhaps not in the ſame Degree: And did therefore, in his Princely Wiſdom, Publiſh a Declaration to all his loving Subjects, concerning Lawful Sports to be uſed at ſuch times, which was Printed and Publiſhed by his Royal Commandment, in the Tear 1618. in the Tenor which hereafter Followeth.

By the KING.

WHereas upon Our *return the last Year out of* Scotland, *We did publish Our Pleasure, touching the Recreations of Our People in those parts under Our Hand; for some Causes Us thereunto moving, We have thought good to Command these Our Directions then given in* Lancashire, *with a few Words thereunto added, and most appliable to these parts of Our Realms to be Published to all Our Subjects.*

Whereas We did justly in Our *Progress through* Lancashire, *Rebuke some Puritanes and precise People, and took order that the like unlawful Carriage should not be used by any of them hereafter, in the prohibiting and unlawful Punishing of Our Good People, for using their Lawful Recreations, and Honest Exercises upon Sundays and other Holy-days, after the Afternoon Sermon or Service: We now find, that two sorts of People, wherewith that Country is much infected, (We mean Papists and Puritans) have Maliciously traduced and calumniated those Our just and Honourable Proceedings. And therefore, lest Our Reputation might upon the one side (though innocently) have some Aspersion laid upon it, and that upon the other part, Our Good People in that Country be misled by the mistaking and misinterpretation of Our meaning; We have therefore thought good hereby, to clear and make Our Pleasure to be manifested to all Our Good People in those parts.*

It is true, that at Our first entry to this Crown, and Kingdom, We were informed, and that too truly, that Our County of Lancashire *abounded more in Popish Recusants, than any County of* England, *and thus hath still continued since to Our great Regret, with little amendment, save that now of late, in Our last riding through Our said County, We find both by the Report of the Judges, and of the Bishop of that Diocese, that there is some Amendment now daily beginning, which is no small Contentment to Us.*

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The report of this growing Amendment amongst them, made Us the more sorry, when with Our own Ears We heard the general Complaint of Our People, that they were barred from all Lawful Recreation, and Exercise upon the Sundays Afternoon, after the ending of all Divine Service, which cannot but produce two Evils: The one, the hindering of the Conversion of many, whom their Priests will take occasion hereby to vex, perswading them that no honest Mirth or Recreation is Lawful or Tolerable in Our Religion, which cannot but breed a great Discontentment in Our Peoples Hearts, especially of such as are peradventure upon the point of Turning. The other Inconvenience is, that this Prohibition barreth the common and meaner sort of People from using such Exercise, as may make their Bodies more able for War, when We, or Our Successors shall have occasion to use them. And in place thereof, sets up filthy Tiplings and Drunkenness, and breeds a number of idle and discontented Speeches in their Ale-houses. For when shall the Common People have leave to Exercise, if not upon the Sundays and Holidays, seeing they must apply their Labour, and win their Living in all Working Days.

Our express Pleasure therefore is, that the Laws of Our Kingdom and Canons of Our Church, be as well observed in that County, as in all other Places of this Our Kingdom. And on the other part, that no Lawful Recreation shall be barred to Our Good People, which shall not tend to the breach of Our aforesaid Laws, and Canons of Our Church: Which to express more particularly, Our Pleasure is, That the Bishop, and all other Inferiour Church-men, and Church-wardens, shall for their parts be careful and diligent, both to instruct the Ignorant, and Convince and Reform them that are misled in Religion, presenting them that will not Conform themselves, but obstinately stand out to Our Judges and Justices: Whom We likewise Command to put the Law in due Execution against them.

Our Pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocess take the like straight Order with all the Puritanes and Precisians

ſians within the ſame, either conſtraining them to Conform themſelves, or to leave the County according to the Laws of Our Kingdom, and Cannons of Our Church, and ſo to ſtrike equally on both Hands, againſt the Contemners of Our Authority, and Adverſaries of Our Church. And as for Our Good Peoples Lawful Recreation, our Pleaſure likewiſe is, That after the end of Divine Service, Our Good People be not diſturbed, letted, or diſcouraged from any Lawful Recreation, ſuch as Dancing, either Men or Women, Archery for Men, Leaping, Vaulting, or any other ſuch harmleſs Recreation, nor from having of May-Games, Whitſon-Ales, and Morris-Dances, and the ſetting up of May-Poles, and other Sports therewith uſed, ſo as the ſame be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of Divine Service: And that Women ſhall have leave to carry Ruſhes to the Church for the decoring of it, according to their old Cuſtom. But withal, We do here account ſtill as prohibited all unlawful Games to be uſed upon Sundays only, as Bear and Bull-baitings, Interludes, and at all times in the meaner ſort of People by Law prohibited, Bowling.

And likewiſe, We bar from this Benefit and Liberty, all ſuch known Recuſants, either Men or Women, as will abſtain from coming to Church or Divine Service, being therefore unworthy of any Lawful Recreation after the ſaid Service, that will not firſt come to the Church, and ſerve God: *Prohibiting in like ſort, the ſaid Recreations to any, that though conform in Religion, are not preſent in the Church at the Ser-Service of* God, *before their going to the ſaid Recreations. Our Pleaſure likewiſe is, That they to whom it belongeth in Office, ſhall preſent and ſharply puniſh all ſuch as in Abuſe of this Our Liberty, will uſe theſe Exerciſes before the ends of all Divine Services for that Day. And We likewiſe ſtraightly Command, that every Perſon ſhall reſort to his own Pariſh Church to hear Divine Sirvice, and each Pariſh by it ſelf to uſe the ſaid Recreation after Divine Service. Prohibiting likewiſe any Offenſive Weapons to be carried or uſed in the ſaid times of Recreations. And our Pleaſure is, That this*

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Our Declaration ſhall be Publiſhed by Order from the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, through all the Pariſh Churches, and that both Our Judges of Our Circuit, and Our Juſtices of Our Peace be informed thereof.

Given at Our Mannor of *Greenwich*, the Four and Twentieth Day of *May*, in the Sixteenth Year of Our Reign of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the One and Fiftieth.

Here follows King *Charles* II. Corroborating Declaration, to have the Recreations and Sports to be uſed on the Lord's Day.

NOW out of a like Pious Care for the Service of God, and for ſuppreſſing of any Humors that oppoſe Truth, and for the Eaſe, Comfort, and Recreation of Our well deſerving People, We do ratifie and publiſh, this our Bleſſed Father's Declaration: The rather, becauſe, of late in ſome Counties of Kingdom, We find that under pretence of taking away Abuſes, there hath been a general Forbidding, not only of ordinary Meetings, but of the Feaſts of the Dedication of the Churches, commonly called Wakes. Now Our expreſs Will and Pleaſure is, that theſe Feaſts. with others, ſhall be obſerved, and that Our Juſtices of the Peace in their ſeveral Diviſions ſhall look to it, both that all Diſorders there, may be prevented or puniſhed, and that all Neighbourhood and Freedom, with Manlike and Lawful Exerciſes be uſed. And We farther command Our Juſtices of Aſſize in their ſeveral Circuits, to ſee that no Man do Trouble or Moleſt any of Our Loyal and Dutiful People, in, or for their lawful Recreations, having firſt done their Duty to God, and continuing in Obedience to Us and Our Laws. And of this, We command all Our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, as well within Liberties as

without, Mayors, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, to take notice of, and to ſee obſerved, as they tender Our Diſpleaſure. And We farther Will, that Publication of this Our Command be made by Order from the Biſhops through all the Pariſh Churches of their ſeveral Dioceſſes reſpectively.

Given at Our Palace of *Weſtminſter*, the 18*th.* of *October*, in the Ninth of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

A true Copy of the Commiſſion ſaid to be given by the King to his Catholick Subjects of *Ireland*, with the Warrant and Depoſition annexed.

From our Camp at Newrie *this Fourth of* Nov. 1641.

Philem. O. Neale,
Rorie Macguire.

To all Catholicks of the Romiſh Party, both Engliſh *and* Iriſh, *within the Kingdom of* Ireland, *we wiſh all Happineſs, Freedom of Conſcience, and* Victory *over the* Engliſh Hereticks, *who have for a long time Tyrannized over our Bodies, and uſurped by Extortion our Eſtates.*

'BE it hereby made known unto you all our Friends 'and Country-men, That the King's moſt Excel- 'lent Majeſty, (for many great and urgent Cauſes him 'thereunto moving, repoſing Truſt and Confidence in 'our Fidelities) hath ſignified unto us by his Commiſ- 'ſion, under the great Seal of *Scotland*, bearing date at '*Edinburgh*, the firſt Day of this Inſtant *October*, 1641.

'and

'and alſo by Letters under his Sign Manuel, bearing date 'with the ſaid Commiſſion; of divers great and heinous 'Affronts that the *Engliſh* Proteſtants, eſpecially the Par-'liament there, have publiſhed againſt his Royal Prero-'gative, and alſo againſt our Catholick Friends within 'the Kingdom of *England*. The Copy of which Commiſ-'ſion we have here ſent unto you, to be publiſhed with all 'Speed in all parts of this Kingdom, that you may be 'aſſured of our ſufficient Warrant and Authority herein.

The Commiſſion.

CHARLES, *by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *To all Our Catholick Subjects within Our Kingdom of* Ireland, *Greeting.* Know ye, *That We for the Safeguard and Preſervation of Our Perſon, have been enforced to make Our Abode and Reſidence in Our Kingdom of* Scotland *for a long Seaſon, occaſioned by reaſon of the Obſtinate and Diſobedient Carriage of Our Parliament in* England *againſt Us; who have not only preſumed to take upon them the Government, and Diſpoſing of thoſe Princely Rights and Prerogatives, that have juſtly deſcended upon Us from Our Predeceſſors, both Kings and Queens of the ſaid Kingdom, for many hundred Years laſt paſt; but alſo have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole Strength of the ſaid Kingdom, in appointing Governours, Commanders and Officers in all parts and places therein, at their own Wills and Pleaſure, without Our Conſent, whereby We are deprived of Our Sovereignty, and left naked without Defence. And foraſmuch as We are (in Our ſelf) very ſenſible, That thoſe Storms blow aloft, and are very likely to be carried by the Vehemency of the † Proteſtant Party into Our Kingdom of* Ireland, *and endanger Our Regal*

† *Puritan* in another Copy.

and

and Authority there also. Know ye therefore, *That We reposing much Care and Trust in your Duties and Obedience, which We have for many Years past found, do hereby give unto you full Power and Authority to Assemble and meet together with all the Speed and Diligence that* **a Business of so great a Consequence** *doth require, and to Advise and Consult together by sufficient and discreet Numbers, at all Times, Days and Places, which you shall in your Judgments hold most Convenient and Material for the Ordering, Settleling and Effecting of this* **Great Work** *(mentioned and directed unto you in Our Letters) and to use all politick Ways and Means possible to possess your selves (for Our Use and Safety) of all the Forts, Castles and Places of Strength and Defence within the said Kingdom (except the places, Persons and Estates of our Loyal and Loving Subjects the* Scots*) and also to Arrest and Seize the Goods, Estates and Persons of all the* English *Protestants within the said Kingdom, to Our use, and in your care and speedy performance of this Our Will and* Pleasure, *we shall perceive your wonted Duty and Allegiance unto Us, which We shall accept and reward in due time.* Witness *Our self at* Edinburgh, *the first day of* October, *in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.*

More of these secret Intreagues of King *Charles* the First and Second, you will find in a Book, Entituled, *Great* Britain's *Miseries*, in a short History of the manifold Difficulties this Kingdom has laboured under these 40 Years last past.

Did not such a Villain as this deserve beheading. think ye.

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LETTER

From Pope Gregory XVth. *to* Charles Steward, *Prince of* Wales, *and ſince King of* England, *during the time of his being in* Spain: *As likewiſe the ſaid Prince's Anſwer. Both taken out of the Hiſtory of* England, *at the Pages* 1162, 1163, 1164. *Written by the Sieur* Andrew du Cheſne; *being the Third Edition, printed at* Paris, *in the Year* 1641, *by* William Loyſon *at the Pallace in the Middle of the* Priſoners Gallery; *and which are alſo to be met with in the* French Mercury *of the Year* 1623, *when theſe Letters were Written, both which the ſaid King never Diſown'd.*

Moſt Noble Prince,

AFter wiſhing you all immaginable Health, and the Illumination of Gods Divine Grace, We give you to Underſtand, That whereas *Great Britain* has always abounded in Virtues, and in Perſons of ſinguſar Merit and Eſteem, and conſequently fill'd both Worlds with the Glory of its Renown; ſo ſhe has alſo very frequently exacted the Conſideration and Commendation of the Apoſtolick See. And indeed the Holy Church was

but yet in its Infancy, when the King of Kings pitch'd upon it, for the Portion of his Inheritance, and which he did with ſo great Zeal and Affection, that ſcarce the *Roman* Eagles got poſſeſſion of it before the Croſs: And we may withal Obſerve that many of its Kings likewiſe, being inſtructed in the ſureſt means of their Salvation, have all along prefer'd the Holy Croſs to the Regal Scepter, and the Doctrine of Religion, either to Ambition or Covetouſneſs, tranſmitting thereby Examples of Piety both to foreign Nations and Poſterity: So that having ſufficiently merited in Heaven, the Privileges and Preeminences of Beatitude, they have alſo Obtain'd on Earth the Triumphal Ornaments of never-dying Sanctity. And now altho' the Church of *England* has for ſome time, been born and ſeperated from the true Catholick Faith, yet at the ſame time we perceive the Court of *Great Britain* adorn'd and embelliſh'd with ſo many Moral Virtues, that we cannot but be encourag'd in our Love towards her, and ſhould Acknowledge her as one of the chiefeſt Ornaments of the Chriſtian Name, provided ſhe were but Qualify'd, and Influenc'd with the Orthodox, and Univerſal Truth. For which reaſon, and ſo much the rather, as we have the deepeſt Sence of, and the ſincereſt Reſpect for, the Glory of your moſt Serene Father, and your own great Natural Abilities, ſo we heartily and paſſionately deſire that the Gates of Heaven may be ſet open to you, and the Tenets of the True Church be receiv'd by you. Moreover, whereas *Gregory the Great*, Our Glorious Predeceſſor of moſt pious Memory firſt taught the People of your Nation to obey the Law of the Goſpel, and to ſubmit to the Apoſtolic Authority, ſo we (tho' Inferiour to him, both in Piety and Virtue) yet of the ſame Name and Dignity with him, do think it but reaſonable that we follow his holy Steps, and endeavour to procure the Salvation of your Country, eſpecially at thsi Juncture, when your happy Intentions, Moſt Noble Prince, have

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rais'd in us hopes of a ſucceſsful Event. Therefore as you are at preſent at the Court of the moſt Catholick King, with Inclinations to make an Alliance with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, we cannot but extreamly commend Your Deſign; and the rather, by reaſon that we are ſatisfy'd that your principal end in it is, the promoting the Advantage of our Supream Prelacy and Dignity: For ſince you ſeem ſo earneſtly to deſire the *Infanta* of *Spain* in Marriage, we may eaſily infer that in all probabily the ancient ſeeds of Chriſtian Piety, which have formerly flouriſh'd ſo proſperouſly in the Hearts of the Kings of *Great Britain*, may revive and recover their priſtine Glory in you, and we cannot think that he who profeſſes ſo ſincere an eſteem for ſuch an Alliance, ſhould be an Enemy to the Catholick Religion, or be ever enclin'd to moleſt the Holy See. In purſuance whereof we have commanded continual and moſt humble Orations, to be put up to the Father of Mercies that it would pleaſe his Divine Goodneſs to eſtabliſh you, as the blooming Flower of Chriſtendom, and the Sole Hopes of *Great Britain*, in the Throne of your Noble Anceſtors, who for the moſt part, have all made it their chiefeſt Buſineſs, to Aſſert the Authority of the Soveraign Pontificat, and to combat the Monſters of Hereſy. Propoſe to Yourſelf the Models of former Ages; inſpect the Behaviour of your Fore-fathers, and they will ſhew you, what Method you are to take to get the Throne of Bliſs; and what Policy Temporal Princes have always made uſe of, to inherit an Eternal Kingdom. Behold your glorious Predeceſſors Enthron'd above, Who formerly, waited on by Angels went to *Rome*, to Honour and do Homage to the Lord of Lords, and to the Succeſſors of his Holy Apoſtle *St. Peter*. Their Works and Examples are of ſo many Voices, whereby God Exhorts you to imitate their Lives, to whoſe Empire you ſhall one day arrive. Is it poſſible that you can ſuffer the

Hereticks, to Profane and Condemn thoſe Holy Men, whom the Faith of the Church, enjoyns us to believe to Reign above the Clouds with *Jeſus Chriſt*; and to have command and Authority over all the Principalities and Potentates of the Earth? See theſe bleſſed Saints ſtretch out their Arms, to Conduct you ſafe to the Court of this moſt Catholick King; and behold with what Ardour they deſire to lead you to the Boſom of the Mother-Church; That Church which is often ſuppliant with inexpreſſible Agonies, before the Throne of Almighty Wiſdom, for your Reformation and Safety, and which even now tenders its Apoſtolick Charity, with all imaginable Chriſtian Affection, to receive you to her ſelf; You, that are her Darling Son; You, that are her moſt deſir'd, tho' hitherto her too miſguided, Off-ſpring! Certainly you can never be more Obliging to the Chriſtian State, than to put the Prince of Apoſtles into the poſſeſſion of your moſt noble Iſland, which has almoſt all along hitherto approv'd its ſelf the moſt potent Arbiter both of Church and State. The moſt glorious Work will the eaſier be Effected, if you firſt ſhew an Example, by Opening to God that knocks at the Door of your Heart, and wherein conſiſt the Abſolute Happineſs and Salvation of this Kingdom. This is ſo great Charity, occaſions us to deſire that You, and your moſt Serene Father, ſhould be qualify'd with the glorious Titles of Deliverers, and Reſtorers of the Ancient and Paternal Religion of *Great Britain*, which we hope may be ſpeedily Effected, by means of the great Power and Goodneſs of God, in whoſe Hands the Hearts of Kings are, and who cauſes the People of the Earth to receive Relief, and which we ſhall always be ready to Favour and Encourage to the utmoſt of our Power: In the mean time, be pleas'd to underſtand by the Contents of this Letter, that for Our parts We will omit nothing that may

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anywiſe tend to procure your Happineſs; and that We ſhall never repent of having writ it, if it may be but ſo efficacious, as to raiſe the leaſt Spark of the Catholick Faith in your Breaſt, whoſe Benefit we ſo much deſire, and to whom We wiſh long Life, and an endleſs Encreaſe of all Chriſtian Virtues. *Given at* Rome, *in the* Palace *of* St. Peter, *the* 20th. *Day of* April, 1623, *and in the Third Year of Our* Pontificat.

This Letter was deliver'd to the ſaid Prince by the Pope's Nuncio, accompany'd by all the Italian *Lords, who were then at the Court of* Spain.

King

King *CHARLES* I's.

ANSWER,

(Being then PRINCE of *WALES*)

TO THE

POPE's LETTER.

Moſt Holy Father,

I Have received Your Holineſſe's Letter with infinite ſatisfaction, paying all imaginable reſpect to the Piety and Good Will, with which your Holineſs writ it. But what has occaſion'd me inexpreſſible Pleaſure was, to read of the generous exploits of the King's, my Predeceſſors, in whoſe deſerv'd Commendations Poſterity hitherto has not been a little Niggardly. I am willing to believe Your Holineſs ſet their Example before my Eyes, that I might endeavour to imitate them in all my Actions, for in truth, they have often expoſed, both themſelves and their Dominions, for the Exaltation of the Holy See; inſomuch that their Courage, with which they attack'd the Enemies of the Holy Croſs, has ever approved it ſelf

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as vigorous, as my endeavours ſhall always be to introduce Peace, good Intelligence, which have hitherto been ſo much wanting into Chriſtendom; for as the common Enemy of Peace labours inceſſantly to inſult Hatred and Diſſention into the hearts of Chriſtian Princes, ſo I am of Opinion, that the Glory of God requires indiſpenſably that they ſhould be united, and I do not value my ſelf in being deſcended from ſo many great Princes on any account, ſo much as in my Unfeigned and true Zeal, to purſue the footſteps of their Piety. To ſupport me in which deſign, it is no ſmall advantage to me, to be back'd by the Will and Pleaſure of my moſt Honour'd Lord and Father, and the pious Intention of his Moſt Catholick Majeſty, both who are more than ordinarily concern'd to think of the great Calamities that muſt neceſſarily proceed from a Diſunion among Chriſtian Princes. This the unexampled Prudence of Your Holineſs has foreſeen, while you deem'd the Marriage between me and the *Infanta* of *Spain*, to be ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the Publick Good, and nothing is more certain, than that I ſhall be always moſt paſſionately deſirous of an Alliance with a Prince who has the ſame Sentiments of the true Religion with my ſelf; wherefore I earneſtly beg Your Holineſs, to believe that I have always been very far from encouraging any Novalties in Religion, or from favouring any Faction oppoſite to the Intereſt of the *Apoſtolick See*; but on the contrary, have ſought after all occaſions, to take away any ſuſpitions or jealouſies I might lie under, being reſolved to employ the remainder of my Days, in the practiſe of one Religion, and one Faith, ſince we ought all to follow alike in *Jeſus Chriſt*, in purſuance whereof, I ſhall for the future avoid no hazards, and cheerfully undergo all manner of Inconveniencies, even to the Expoſing of my Life and Fortune, upon an occaſion that will undoubtedly be ſo acceptable and well-pleaſing to God. Nothing more remains

mains, but that I humbly thank Your Holineſs for admitting me to this unworthy Addreſs, and I alſo earneſtly beſeech Almighty God, to grant Your Holineſs Health in this World, and Eternal Happineſs in that to come, after ſo many Labours and Fatigues, which your Holineſs has undergone for the Propagation and Preſervation of the Holy True Church.

Signed,

CHARLES R.

The ſubſtance of the Articles of Peace made and concluded with the Iriſh *Papiſts and Rebels, by* James *Lord Marqueſs of* Ormond, *for, and on the behalf of His Majeſty King* Charles I.

THE Subſtance of the *Proclamation* is, That whereas the Lord Marqueſs of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, by virtue of an Authority given him by King *Charles* I. had agreed to a *Peace*, on his ſaid Majeſties account, with the General Aſſembly of *Roman Catholicks* of that *Kingdom*; all the Inhabitants are obliged to take Notice thereof, and to be *Obedient* to the ſame at their *Peril*. Alſo that the *Motives* which induced that King to ſuch a *Peace*, were the Benefit and Traffick of his Subjects, and to put a ſtop to the Miſeries which they had ſo long undergone. Sign'd *Ormond*, and Dated from the Caſtle of *Kilkenny* the 17*th. June*, 1648.

The Subſtance of the *Articles* are, That in conſideration of his ſaid Majeſties having been acknowledg'd *Rightful* and *Lawful* Sovereign, by his *Dutiful* and *Loyal* Subjects

jects the *Roman Catholicks* of *Ireland*, and for their hearty *Proffers* of doing him all imaginable ſervice that King was pleas'd to Grant.

1. That that they ſhall have the free *Exerciſe* of their *Religion*, without being ſubject to any *Penalties* for the ſame; That they ſhall not be forc'd to receive any other than what is Agreeable to their *Conſcience*; That they ſhall not be oblig'd to take the *Oath of Supremacy*, but only bind themſelves to be *True* and *Faithful* to the King, as their *Temporal Lord*. Nevertheleſs, the Lord Lieutenant does not pretend to alter the Eſtabliſhed State of *Spiritualities*, having no Authority for that purpoſe; but however, promiſes that the ſaid *Roman Catholicks* ſhall not be interrupted in any of their *Poſſeſſions* and *Juriſdictions*, till His Majeſty, upon a full conſideration of their deſires, ſhall declare his further Pleaſure in the next *Free Parliament*; wherein alſo theſe gracious Confeſſions are to be Enacted as Laws.

2. That a *Free Parliament* ſhall be call'd in *Ireland* within 6 Months, or as ſoon after as 12 Perſons nam'd in this *Article*, or the major part of them, ſhall deſire; and that in the mean time, theſe *Articles* ſhall be inviolably obſerved as *Laws*: Yet in caſe a *Parliament* be not held within 2 Years after the Date hereof, then is the Lord Leiutenant, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Twelve, to Convene the General States for the better ſettling of Affairs in that *Kingdom*; and that the Contents of theſe *Articles* are to be tranſmitted into *England*, according to the uſual Form to be paſſed in *Parliament* there, and that no Alterations to the prejudice of the King's *Catholicks*, or *Proteſtant Subjects*, ſhall be made either here or there, other than what His Majeſty ſhall declare his *Pleaſure* in, for the ſatisfaction of his Subjects, or than ſuch Matters, as the then Lord Leiutenant ſhall propoſe to both, or either Houſes for the Advance-

ment of His Majesties Service, and the Peace of the Kingdom, but which must not in the least intrench on these present *Articles*. Moreover, this *Parliament* may either Repeal or Suspend *Poyning's* Law, which imports that no *Parliament* shall be held in *Ireland* till the *Acts* are first Certify'd into *England*.

3. That all *Acts* made to the prejudice of the *Irish* Roman Catholicks, since the 7*th*. of *August*, 1641. shall be null and void, and that they be vacated accordingly in the next Parliament, and in the mean time they have no Force.

4. That all Processes in prejudice of the said Roman Catholicks, made since the said 7*th*. of *August*, 1641. shall be made void in such manner, as no Memory shall remain thereof; and this, when ever the said Twelve, or the major part of them shall desire the same, and in the interim they are to be of no Force, and what has already been done upon their Account, is to be restor'd, or made good.

5. The *Roman Catholicks* shall be deem'd qualified to Set in the succeeding *Parliaments*.

6. All Debts are to remain as they were on the 23*d*. of *October*, 1641. notwithstanding any Alliance made on account of these Processes, and this to be Enacted by the next *Parliament*.

7. That the Estates, and reputed Estates, of all the Inhabitants of the Counties of *Cannought*, *Clare*, *Thomond*, *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, be secured to them according to the 25*th*. *Article* of the Grant in the 4*th* Year of his Majesties Reign, to be held by the same Rents and Tenures as they were in the said 4*th*. Year. And as for the Laws in the Counties of *Kilkenny* and *Wickloe*, to which His Majesty was Entitled by Offices found for him during the Earl of *Stafford's* Government, the State of them is to be considered the next Intended *Parliament*, when his Majesty will

will Aſſent to what is Juſt and Honourable; and that the Act for limitation of His Majeſties Titles, for the ſecurity of his Subject's Eſtates in this Kingdom, be paſs'd in the ſaid *Parliament*, purſuant to what was Enacted in the 21ſt Year of *James* I. in *England*.

8. All Incapacities impos'd on the *Iriſh Catholicks*, to be taken away in the ſucceeding *Parliament*, and they enabled to Erect *Inns* of *Court*, or *Free Schools*, where the Lord Lieutenant in conjuction with the Twelve, or the major number of them, ſhall think fit, and the Students and Scholars are to take only an *Oath of Allegiance*; this likewiſe is to be Enacted by the next *Parliament*.

9. *Roman Catholicks* are to be deem'd, qualifi'd for any Truſt in the Army, and to be prefer'd according to their reſpective Merits. As, likewiſe to be receiv'd into the *Civil Government*, with the like *Priviledges*; alſo they are to be entruſted with any Gariſons in the ſame manner. And that, till full ſettlement in *Parliament*, 15000 Foot and 2500 Horſe of the *Iriſh Roman Catholicks*, ſhall be of the ſtanding Army, which number may be either Augmented or diminiſh'd by the power of the Lord Lieutenant, and the aforeſaid Twelve, or their Majority, as often as they ſhall ſee convenient.

10. The King is to receive 12000 Pound annually, in lieu of whatever profits may accrue to him within the Juriſdiction of the *Court of Wards*.

11. No Noble Man for the future is to be allowed to make above 2 Proxies in *Parliament*, and all Blank Proxies to be totally diſallowed. Alſo, where a Baron has not 200 Pound *per Ann.* a Viſcount 400, an Earl 600, a Marquiſs 800, and a Duke 1000, they ſhall be diſabled to ſit in *Parliament*, and the *Commons* alſo are to be ſtated, and reſident within the Kingdom.

12. As for the *Parliament* of *Ireland*, depending on that of *England*, they are left to make ſuch *Declaration* therein

as shall be agreeable to their Laws of their Kingdom.

13. That for the future, the *Council Table* is to be confin'd within its own Bounds, and to meddle only with matters of State and Weight, other Business between Party and Party is to be left to the Ordinary course of Law.

14. Several Acts shall be Repeal'd, relating to Wool, Flocks, Tallow, &c. and divers Officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the aforesaid Twelve, or the majority of them, to ascertain the Rates of all Merchandize, either to be Exported or Imported.

15. All Persons wrong'd by Offices found in the first of King *James* I. or since, in the Province of *Ulster*, and other Provinces of this Kingdom, may Petition His Majesty, and be Redrest upon Examination.

16. That as to the particular cases of 16 Persons nam'd, they may Petition in the next *Parliament*, and shall be relieved accordingly.

17. The former Inhabitants of *Cork*, *Youghall* and *Downegarven*, shall be restored to their respective Estates, where their Number does not endanger the Garrisons, and shall chuse and return Burgesses as formerly.

18. An Act of Indemnity to pass in the next Parliament, to extend to all His Majesties Loving Subjects of this Kingdom, [illegible] Pyrates on the Sea, except such as have been Convicted or Attainted on Record before the 23. of *October* 1641. it shall not extend to remit any of the King's Debts, or Subsidies, due before the said time; provided, that such Barbarous Crimes as shall be agreed upon by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve, or the Majority of them, be left to be adjudg'd by such Commissioners, as the said Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve shall Assign, and that the power of such Commissioners be limited to two Years. The other *Provisoes* are omitted for Brevities sake.

19. The great Officers of the Kingdom are excluded from being Farmers of the Customs.

20. An

20. An Act of *Parliament* to pass against *Monopolies*, pursuant to that Enacted in *England*, in the 21*st*. of *James* I. with a clause to Repeal all Grants of *Monopolies*. Likewise Commissioners to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve, or the majority of them, to rate the Customs and Impositions on *Aquivita*, *Tobacco*, &c.

21. Commissioners agreed upon by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve, or their Majority, were to regulate the Court of *Castle Chamber*.

22. The two Acts prohibiting the Plowing with Horses by the Tail, and the Burning of Oats in the Straw, to be Repeal d.

23. That the Grievances Petition'd for by both Houses of Parliament, and by Agents sent for that purpose in the 4*th*. Year of His Majesties Reign, shall be Redressed.

24. All Sea Affairs to be determin'd in this Kingdom, and in case of Appeal, it may be only to the Chancery of *Ireland*, or to the Parliament of this Kingdom, and until such a Parliament is, the Admiralty, and all Maritine Causes, are to be ordered and settled by the Lord Lieutenant, together with the Advice and Consent of the Twelve, or their majority.

25. That His Majesties Subjects be eased of all Rents and Encrease of Rents, raised by the Commission for defective Titles in the Lord of *Stafford*'s Government. This to be by Act of Parliament.

26. That by Act to be pass'd in the next Parliament, all Interest Money, not satisfied since the 23*d*. of *October*, 1641. until the perfection of these *Articles*, shall be released and forgiven, and that for 3 Years ensuing 5 *per Cent*. shall be taken only for Interest.

27. The aforemention Twelve, immediately after the perfection of these *Articles*, are to be impower'd by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve, or their majority, to lay Taxes by Excise, or otherwise for Payment of the Army and Garisons,

risons untill there shall be a settlement in *Parliament*. The Commissioners of the Taxes are to consist both of *Protestants* and *Roman Catholicks*. The Twelve, or their majority, have likewise power to levy all Arrears of Taxes, imposed by the Confederate *Roman Catholicks*, and yet unpaid, and to call all Receivers, &c. to Account, either by themselves, or Commissioners. They shall also have power to Let and Improve the Estates of all such as shall not submit to this Peace, and the Revenues thereof are to be converted by the Lord Lieutenant, towards the use of the Army till settled by Parliament. They are likewise Empower'd, or the Majority of them, to lay up Arms and Ammunition in Magazines, and for entertaining as many Frigats as shall be thought Necessary. They may moreover imprison all that resist this their Power, or else distrain their Goods. They are also to cause Books to be made of their paid Imprests, and to deliver *Duplicates* of them to the Lord Lieutenant. Their Number is to be supply'd in case either of Death or Disability of any, by the choice and direction of the rest.

28. That the Lord Lieutenant, together with the Twelve, or the majority, shall nominate all Justices of the Peace, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. to continue during Pleasure, but whose power must not extend to before the *1st.* of *May* last past, nor to determine *Civil Causes* exceeding 10 *l.* Their Power likewise is not to extend to Examine any Injuries done, contrary to the Articles of Cessation, by and with the *Roman Catholick* Party, since *May* last; but those matters are to be determin'd by the indifferent Persons that are to be Nam'd by the Lord Lieutenant and the Twelve, or their majority: The Justices, Judges, &c. shall take an Oath to Execute their Offices faithfully.

29. All *Roman Catholick* Governours of Cities, &c. to continue till removed by *Parliament*, and to be subject to such as the Lord Lieutenant and the Twelve, or their majority, shall nominate, or set over them. 30. All

30. All Customs and Tenths of Prizes shall be paid into His Majesties Receipts, and to the Persons appointed by the Lord Leiutenant, and the Twelve, or their majority; and in case any Person has a Right to any of these Offices, and whereunto he may not be admitted till Settlement in *Parliament*, then is he to have a Pension till he is restor'd.

31. As for His Majesties Rents due at *Easter* next, and from thenceforth to grow due, he will not require them till a full settlement in *Parliament* be first made.

32. The Judges power, appointed as aforesaid, shall commence on the *1st.* of *May* last past, and continue to the first day of the next *Parliament*.

33. That several Courts of Judicature shall be Establish'd in this Kingdom, and their Officers nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Twelve, or their majority.

34. The *Roman Catholick* Regular Clergy, not to be disturb'd in their Possessions, or Pensions, until a Settlement by *Parliament*.

35. That as to all other Demands of the said *Roman Catholicks*, they be refer'd to His Majesties Gracious Favour, and further Concessions.

Sign'd and Witnessed by the Lord Leiutenant, in His Majesties Name, and by Sir Richard Blake, *Chair-man of the General Assembly of the* Roman Catholicks, *by their Order and Unanimous Consent, the* 17th. *of* Jan. 1648. *and in the* 24th. *Year of King* Charles I's *Reign.*

FINIS.